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## ROBT. GARRETT DEAD

The End Came at Deer Park Early  
This Morning.

## IN FAILING HEALTH FOR TWO WEEKS

News Causes a Profound Surprise  
in Baltimore.

## STORY OF HIS CAREER

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—Robert Garrett, former president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, died at his cottage in Deer Park, Md., soon after 3 o'clock this morning. Although Mr. Garrett has been a hopeless mental invalid for many years, it was not thought that his physical infirmities were such as to cause any immediate uneasiness upon the part of his friends. About two weeks ago, however, he began to fail, and it was thought best to remove him from "Uplands," his country home near Baltimore, to Deer Park, in the hope that the change of air and scenery would benefit him. The improvement was not as great as his physicians hoped for, and within the past week the patient suffered from mental depression and melancholia. Monday his physical condition showed a marked change for the worse, and yesterday his condition became critical. His devoted wife was with him when the end came, which was peaceful and unattended by any pain. The immediate cause of death is understood to be a large stroke, with which he has suffered for many years. The arrangements for the funeral will be completed today, and it is expected that it will take place in Baltimore Saturday. The news of his death was a profound surprise to the people of this city, where it was generally known that Mr. Garrett was seriously ill.

## ROBERT GARRETT'S CAREER.

## Devoted Himself to Charitable Work.

Robert Garrett, second son of the late John W. Garrett, who was, as is well known, for many years president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1847.

After receiving his preliminary education in the best schools of his native city, he entered Princeton College, where he was a classmate of John K. Cowen, the present president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and was graduated in 1868. While at Princeton a warm attachment sprang up between the two young men, and this eventuated in Mr. Cowen being invited in 1872 by President Garrett, at Robert's suggestion, to accept a position in the legal department of the Baltimore and Ohio.

After leaving college Robert Garrett went to Europe, where he spent considerable time in travel, returning to the United States in 1871, at which time he entered the Baltimore and Ohio service as assistant to the president.

A little later he was elected president of the Valley division of the Baltimore and Ohio, extending from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., to the mouth of the Potomac. His administration, which continued until February, 1875, the road was brought up to a high state of efficiency, and developed into one of the most successful divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

Retiring from the management of the Valley road in 1875, Mr. Garrett went to various parts of the world and in recreation, and on October 8, 1879, he was elected third vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and held the position of first vice president July 13, 1881, and remained such until the death of his father, October 1, 1881, when he succeeded to the company elected him acting president, and a month later president.

His first step of importance after assuming the presidency was to secure the Baltimore and Ohio system, when apparently upon the eve of success.

Then followed the building of a parallel line to Philadelphia in the face of legal and physical obstacles, which seemed insurmountable. Soon after this he sold the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system to the Western Union Company.

**Mr. Vanderbilt's Sudden Death.**  
In the white sea negotiations and others of like magnitude, Mr. Garrett was prominent. Mr. Garrett was closeted in conference with the late William H. Vanderbilt in the latter's mansion in New York, when the latter fell dead almost in Mr. Garrett's arms.

This shock, together with the great nervous strain under which he had been for a time, and the fact that he was over 60 years of age, resulted in a fatal attack. Mr. Garrett's mind, and it became necessary to place him in some private retreat. The country home of Mr. Garrett, "Uplands," near New York, at Rinebrook, N. Y., was selected for this purpose, and there Mr. Garrett lived for nearly a year.

**Gave Up Active Work.**  
He continued as president until October 12, 1881, when he resigned, and since which time he has lived a quiet life, during the period traveling a great deal both in this and foreign countries.

During Mr. Garrett's incumbency of the office of president of the B. and O., the head of the company was confronted with the solution of the problem of the Potomac, and for more than nine years he was an invalid.

Garrett was married about fifteen years ago to Miss Mary Frick, daughter of William F. Frick, a leading capitalist in New York. The marriage was a happy one, and he was very devoted to her, and besides his large holdings in the Baltimore and Ohio he owned a magnificent residence on Mount Vernon place in Baltimore, a beautiful country seat, called "Uplands," a few miles out of the city; an interest in the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, and other valuable property.

**Works of Charity.**  
For a number of years past, especially since retiring from the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio, Mr. Garrett devoted himself to works of charity, and was especially solicitous for the welfare of poor and sick little children whose fathers could not support them. In order to make as many of these unfortunate as happy as possible, he several years ago purchased a fine estate on the banks of the Potomac in western Maryland, and here he and Mrs. Garrett built cottages, so that children whose parents could not afford to give them an outing could be taken to the Mrs. Garrett Sanitarium, as it was called, and kept there as long as they or their parents desired them to stay. He also had in his employ for the institution at high salaries physicians and surgeons, who were regarded as specialists in their line, and trained nurses, so that the children entrusted to the care of those who represented him should suffer no harm.

In addition to the work he has done for many years provided the funds for conducting a large children's hospital in the city, and for the establishment of a hospital, which has been the means of doing a vast amount of good and where hundreds of children are given medical or surgical attention each year.

It is hardly probable that Mr. Garrett's death will affect either of these institutions, as Mrs. Garrett has a very strong interest in both, and will doubtless see that the money to continue the good work will be provided.

No. 13,543.

## SILVER IN OHIO

Judge Ditter Talks of Its Extent in the  
Buckeye State.

Everybody is Talking Finance—The  
Vote of the Different Parties  
Analyzed.

Judge R. M. Ditter of Hillsboro, Ohio, who is a gold democrat and quite active in politics, talked today with a Star reporter on the situation in Ohio.

"I never saw such a situation in politics before," he said. "Many waves of sentiment have swept over Ohio; but I have never seen anything like the present. In the country districts the silver sentiment is intense. Every man you go to is loaded with arguments, and there is no use trying to talk with him.

"The silver men have been reading everything they could get hold of on their side of the question, until they can outtalk Harvey. They are as glib as possible with arguments which I regard as false, but which they believe to be true. They will dance all over any man who says gold. It has become a sort of religion with them and they will not listen to nor tolerate opposition. You can't make any impression on them any more than you can argue a man out of his religious faith. The thing has spread so that I regard the result in the state as doubtful and perhaps with the probability favorable to Bryan.

**The Vote of the State.**  
"At all events, it is by means certain that McKinley can carry the state. The normal republican majority is about 25,000. That is the safe natural republican majority. There are about 52,000 populist votes and 20,000 votes for the silver party. It will probably get 50,000 populist votes and 15,000 votes for the silver party. That is, he will get the silver vote of these two parties.

"In the cities there will be a considerable gold democratic vote for McKinley. In the country districts the silver sentiment is intense. Every man you go to is loaded with arguments, and there is no use trying to talk with him.

"There is hardly anything but silver talk in the country districts. The silver men are talking the thrashing machines at lunch time, the groups around the country stores and about the village hotels, republicans and democrats head to head, are talking about the money question. Men who never before could talk together on politics without punching each other's heads are talking in hand or are talking the matter over from different standpoints in a sympathetic spirit. If any one says gold there will be a fight. It is a matter of life and death. It makes little difference how much fallacy there is in their arguments these country fellows think they are right. The silver question, and they can put in ten words to the man who tries to show them that they are wrong.

**Effect of a Gold Bug.**  
"I had a gold bug on my coat. A farmer came up to me and held the gold bug in his collar and held the gold bug button up to view. 'That's the bug that got into our wheat,' he said, 'and reduced it 50 per cent.' The rest all took it up and thought it a good thing. There was no sort of argument. I could put up to outwrest him, but I could not get a word out of him. It is silver, silver, silver, all through the country districts."

## STRUCK HIS STEP FATHER.

Leat. Blair Protected His Mother,  
Mrs. Yarde-Buller.

LONDON, July 29.—The Yarde-Buller divorce suit again came up for hearing in the divorce division of the high court of justice today, before Sir Francis Henry James.

Ralph Blair, a lieutenant in the Devonshire Artillery Volunteers, son of the respondent by her first husband, testified to Mr. Yarde-Buller striking his wife. The witness, later, denied that he had held a quilt over his mother's head while Mr. Yarde-Buller took a knife from her hand.

Upon one occasion he saw Mr. Yarde-Buller knock his wife's head against a door. Witness added that he interfered and struck Mr. Yarde-Buller.

Replying to further questions, Leat. Blair said that he had lived at Churston while Valentine Gadesden was there, and asserted that he never saw or suspected anything between Mr. Gadesden and the respondent.

Valentine Gadesden testified that he went to California from England in 1887, and that he had never committed adultery with the respondent. He contracted to go to England in order to attend to the affairs of the respondent. He swore that he had never committed adultery with the respondent. He testified that he had been twice dined in the country home of Mr. Yarde-Buller, and that this was because the dining room was not available at the time.

Upon cross-examination the witness said that at one time he believed that the respondent was in danger of becoming insane. He had heard her screaming and raving, and he was obliged to leave her. After being recalled to the stand, Mr. Gadesden again distinctly denied that he had committed adultery with the respondent.

## GOLD DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

Conference Called for Tonight at  
Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—The National Democratic Club was organized last night by prominent gold-standard democrats. Francis M. Black, ex-chief justice of the state supreme court, was elected president. The club has issued a call for a meeting at the Hotel Vendue, in Kansas City, at 8 o'clock, to be held here tonight, when an attempt will be made to map out a line of action for the congressional elections.

## GONE BACK TO CANTON.

Major and Mrs. McKinley Left Cleveland  
This Morning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—Major and Mrs. McKinley left the city for Canton at 11:55 today on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road. They were strongly urged to remain over in order to view the Western Reserve day parade of the centennial celebration, which occurs tomorrow, but on account of engagements to meet visiting delegations at Canton this was found to be impossible.

Governor McKinley expressed himself as feeling greatly refreshed after the quiet rest which he had obtained during his stay at Windemere.

## REGISTERING IN CUBA.

Gen. Weyler Published a New Order  
Relative to Foreigners.

HAVANA, July 29.—Captain General Weyler has published a decree to the effect that in view of the difficulty of communication with foreigners residing in the country, they may deliver their papers to the nearest civil authorities, who will forward them to the offices of the general government. The registered papers will later be returned to those they belong to, and a certificate of registry will accompany them.

All foreigners, from this date, will be compelled to register upon landing in Havana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896—TEN PAGES.

## STREET LIGHTING

Mr. Thomas Renders an Opinion on  
the Subject.

## CANNOT ACCEPT POTOMAC BID

History of the Controversy and Its  
Ending.

## THE SOLUTION

The light of Washington is not the title of a novel, but the subject of an important problem that has been agitating the District triumvirate for some weeks.

The light solution of the problem were possible until this afternoon, when the attorney for the District in a long and carefully prepared opinion decided in unmistakable terms that there was but one solution, and that was that the lighting of the city should be done by those companies that had heretofore done the work, namely, the United States Electric Light Company for gas electricity, and the Washington Gas Light Company for gas lighting.

The Commissioners had several propositions under consideration. It is understood, in the event of a different opinion, and had the attorney for the District, Mr. S. T. Thomas, decided otherwise, the Potomac Light and Power Company would have been awarded a contract only to light the city, but also to substitute incandescent electric lights for gas lamps. And the city would have been lighted entirely by electricity.

For a long time it has been the object of the Commissioners to bring about competition in the lighting of the city. The current appropriation bill contained language which they thought would permit them to bring about the desired result.

The decisions for the day were carefully drawn with this object in view, and then every one waited patiently for the day when the Potomac Light and Power Company would make a strong bid for the work, notwithstanding the decision of Judge Bingham, and the will of Congress as expressed in the current appropriation bill, which gave that company authority to operate the city lights, and the Potomac Light and Power Company had been apprised, it is said, of the supposed loophole in the appropriation bill, and would make a fight for the contract if it was not made.

The bids were opened the entire situation became more complex, and it became at once a dark and stormy night. The Potomac Light and Power Company was the lowest bidder; that is, it was the lowest formal bidder, for with its proposal to light the city by gas electricity, it was the lowest bidder as an evidence of good faith. The United States Electric Light Company failed to do this. It contended that the commissioners had no authority to award the contract to a company that had not been authorized by Congress to do the work at the rates fixed by Congress.

To add to the complexity of the situation the gas companies declined to submit bids under the District's specifications, but put in proposals to do the work on their own terms. The result was a deadlock. The Potomac company was the lowest bidder, but it was the lowest formal bidder, for with its proposal to light the city by gas electricity, it was the lowest bidder as an evidence of good faith. The United States Electric Light Company failed to do this. It contended that the commissioners had no authority to award the contract to a company that had not been authorized by Congress to do the work at the rates fixed by Congress.

When the Star called attention to this matter it fell on deaf ears. The Potomac company's camp, attorneys hurried to the District building, and secret hearings were held. The matter must be decided, and it was decided. The Potomac company was the lowest bidder, but it was the lowest formal bidder, for with its proposal to light the city by gas electricity, it was the lowest bidder as an evidence of good faith. The United States Electric Light Company failed to do this. It contended that the commissioners had no authority to award the contract to a company that had not been authorized by Congress to do the work at the rates fixed by Congress.

In the meantime the Potomac Electric Light and Power Company was a letter to the District. It presented arguments, both oral and written, setting forth the reasons why the District Commissioners should accept its bid and award it the contract for lighting the city by electricity. Several hearings before the board supplemented these arguments and finally the attorney for the District rendered his opinion. He compared an opinion at the request of the Commissioners upon this very subject, and he held that, as he does now, that the District had no authority to enter into a contract with the Potomac company. That opinion, however, was never filed, for at the hearing the Potomac company was a letter to the District. It presented arguments, both oral and written, setting forth the reasons why the District Commissioners should accept its bid and award it the contract for lighting the city by electricity. 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